

# THE DAILY Pacific Commercial Advertiser IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Per annum.....\$5 00  
Six months.....2 50  
Per month.....1 00  
Per week.....0 25  
Daily and Weekly together, to one subscriber,  
per annum.....12 00

Subscriptions Payable always in Advance.

Communications from all parts of the Kingdom will always be acceptable.

Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription due by Post Office money order.

Matter intended for publication in the editorial columns should be addressed to

EDITOR PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Business communications and advertisements should be addressed simply

"P. C. ADVERTISER."

and not to individuals.

We understand, from latest advices, that it is not probable that any action will be taken by the United States Senate during its present session on the new Convention extending the term of the Reciprocity Treaty; but, on the other hand, there appears to be no probability that the treaty will in any way be interfered with. The Democrats appear to have made up their mind that they will not allow the confirmation, at present, of any treaty negotiated by the Republican Administration. The fate of the Nicaraguan Treaty may be taken as a proof of this.

## THE JAPANESE.

The arrival of the first instalment of the Japanese immigrants is the most important event that has happened in Hawaii for many years. It will take rank in the future history of this country with even the most exciting events of the past. Next to the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty it must be acknowledged by all parties to be the chief event of the reign of Kalakaua and just as in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty it is to the King himself that we owe this successful ending to a long diplomatic endeavor. The personal friendship of the Emperor of Japan for King Kalakaua, the result of the visit of the latter to the Emperor's dominions and of the genial character of the King himself has rendered possible this great boon to the country. True, other agencies have been at work to bring the matter to a successful issue. Mr. Gibson's persistence in the project; his admirable instructions to Col. Iaukea when the latter made the last and successful appeal to the Imperial Government of Japan; the address and bonhomie of our Envoy seconded by the business-like qualities of his Secretary and supported by the experience and sound sense of Mr. Consul-General Irwin; all combined to secure the concession which we have to-day to prize so highly. But underlying all was King Kalakaua's visit to Japan and the personal influence he acquired there by his fine social qualities and his kingly bearing.

The successful carrying out of the enterprise must be accredited to Mr. Consul-General Irwin. Hawaii was fortunate in having such a representative in Japan. He has entered into this matter of immigration with all the energy of his character; his knowledge of Japan and of Japanese officials and what might or might not be attempted rendered him peculiarly the man to whom the conduct of such an enterprise should be confided. And the great good fortune of the thing is in the fact that we had not to go seeking for him. The very man we wanted as Emigration Commissioner was there on the spot at ready in a quiet way serving the distant and isolated country whose rulers had done him the honor to appoint him Consul-General for Japan. There was a prophetic instinct in the choice. It was simply impossible to choose a better man or a more earnest man for the work we wanted of him. We judge of the work he did in Japan by the results which we now see before us and by the promise he gives us, on reliable grounds for the future. But here on the spot those who have had the opportunity of observing his work among the newly arrived immigrants, his energy, his tact, and best of all his success among them, cannot but sing his praises as "the right man in the right place." In his hands we feel sure that the future of Japanese immigration is absolutely safe.

## THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

Owing to apprehension of a scarcity of water for those parts of the city that are supplied from the valleys, the Superintendent of the Water-works has deemed it advisable to issue a notice that irrigation will only be permitted during four hours of the day. This restriction of privileges comes upon us periodically, and is naturally a cause of much inconvenience and consequent grumbling. The only remedy is sufficient storage, so that a period of drought when the daily supply from the various

streams which feed the city mains falls below the consumption, may be provided for. Judging from past experience, the existing demand might be met by a very moderate amount of reserve supply, as the streams themselves never actually run dry, and the wooded hills in which they have their sources often receive moisture when there is no rain elsewhere. Moreover, a large area of the town is supplied from Artesian sources, which, up to the present time, have only been affected in a moderate sort of way by continued dry weather. There is, however, the future to think of. If Honolulu grows more populous at the rate of the past few years the call upon a storage reservoir during drought will increase year by year in an important proportion. Hence the work for which the Government has invited tenders is none too small for the supply of the city.

A correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, offers another remedy which, he thinks, will be all-sufficient. Though differing from him as to the enforced economy of water which the "meter system" would involve being all that is wanted, we thoroughly recognize the truth of the fact on which he bases his advice, viz., that there is a great waste of water going on day and night—especially at night—in this city. Apparently, everyone knows it, and every resident joins in it. This waste is, in many cases, carried on quite recklessly. The "meter system" would undoubtedly put an end to it; and it is also the fairest way of collecting from the public the necessary cost of the water-supply. Whether it is worth while yet to make so radical a change is, however, an open question. It is easier for a chartered company like that whose example our correspondent quotes to institute such a system than for the Government to do so. Those who invest their money in water-works do so for profit; in undertaking a similar enterprise, the Government has only the public convenience to think of. Nevertheless, the waste of water—a commodity which, ever and anon, becomes so precious in certain parts of the town, ought to be abated. Rules and regulations, and an occasional raid by watchmen will not accomplish this—at least they have not done so in the past. It is only public opinion that can be looked to as a thorough remedy. If every man who leaves a faucet open, or a sprinkler flying for hours, were twenty minutes would suffice, felt afraid of his neighbor's dis-esteem if found out, there would be very little of such waste.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

### Dynamite Outrages in London.

[From the S. F. Chronicle, Jan. 29th.]

London, Jan. 24.—An alarming explosion occurred in the House of Parliament at 2:10 p. m. The Houses of Parliament and Government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage done. The report was heard in Downing street. The explosion occurred close to the House of Lords, near Westminster Hall. It was reported that the explosive was placed in the crypt under the building. One policeman was hurt. The force of the shock was tremendous and it was felt at a great distance. The amount of damage done was very great.

There were two explosions instead of one, as at first supposed, at the Parliament Houses. The second came about three minutes after the first—one near the House of Commons and the other at Westminster Hall. One man was arrested near the scene of the explosion. At almost the same moment the explosion took place in the Tower. The outrage was the most successful yet made upon any of the public buildings since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old building was crowded with visitors. At the time of the explosion, the wildest rumors were in circulation as to the number of persons injured, and these rumors were carried through the city and constantly exaggerated by visitors present at the time. Up to 4 o'clock but sixteen persons had been officially reported as injured by the explosion, none mortally.

### THE WHITE TOWER WRECKED.

The attack was made on the building known as the White Tower. It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most, if not all, of those hurt, were moving about in the tower at the time of the explosion. The White Tower was almost completely wrecked by the force of the explosion. The roof was blown clear off the structure. All the persons known to have been injured were visitors.

The first explosion occurred in the crypt of the Westminster Hall, the second took place in the strangers' gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman and called his attention to a package lying on the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded. The explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him seriously, and his case is considered critical. His force also knocked down two other policemen standing in the vicinity and stunned them. A lady and gentleman near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great

window over the main entrance of Westminster Hall wall was smashed to atoms and all the side windows blown out. In the interior of the House of Commons upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Gladstone occupied. A chip was torn off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosion caused a panic among the visitors. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately. Many ladies were bruised and crushed. The second explosion in the Parliament buildings occurred three minutes later, and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the Peers' gallery, on the left side. Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policemen. The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown 300 yards from the point of the explosion. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished.

About sixty visitors were in the tower at the time of the explosion. The explosive agent was deposited in what is known as the banquet hall of the White Tower. This hall is now used as an armory, and in it were stored large numbers of Martini rifles, which were destined to be shortly issued to volunteers. It was behind a rack of these that the deadly compound was placed. The dynamite played its maddest freaks with the rifles. Many of them were twisted in the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms scattered about the apartment in a marvel of confusion. All the glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed out of all semblance of their former selves. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite was placed. Directly overhead a similar hole was blown through the roof. The woodwork was set on fire by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the flames they were extinguished.

Remarkable force was shown by the explosion in Westminster Hall in a downward direction. Holes were scooped in the ground large enough to hold a man. Into one of the holes so formed Constable Cox was violently thrown, and from it was extricated in a bruised and battered condition. Two other policemen near the point of the explosion were not so badly hurt, but were thoroughly stunned by the concussion.

The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows: At the Tower, 6 injured seriously, and 14 slightly; at the Parliament Buildings, 4 seriously and 10 slightly. The worst injuries were received by Constables Cox and Cole, and a civil engineer named Edwin Green, who was visiting the Parliament Buildings. Cox and Cole are still unconscious. Their recovery is hopeless. The Tower was fairly filled with visitors at the moment the explosion occurred. Many persons were seriously injured. One had his legs smashed; another had an ear completely severed from his head. Two were taken to a hospital, where their wounds have been carefully dressed.

New York, Jan. 25.—A cable special from London of January 24th says: The popular ferment has been unequalled in the modern history of London. It was fed chiefly by the belief that the time and place of the explosions were deliberately chosen with the intention to maim and kill innocent people. Saturday afternoon has become the workingmen's holiday since the system of paying weekly wages on Friday night was generally adopted several years ago. It is also the favorite time for people coming up to London to visit public buildings; and as Saturday is one of the three days in the week on which the Tower may be visited without an admission fee, that place is always thronged on that day.

The official estimates made by the Government Inspectors place the amount of pecuniary damages wrought by the explosion in Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and the Tower, at \$700,000.

London, Jan. 28.—It is rumored that the police have arrested a woman in the act of entering the Royal Exchange Building with a quantity of dynamite concealed on her person. The rumor adds that three men, probably accomplices of this woman, were arrested at the same time.

Washington, Jan. 24.—When the news of the London explosion reached the House of Representatives, the members were disposed to doubt its authenticity. On its confirmation, however, they eagerly sought such information as was available. "This is becoming a serious thing," said one, "and it must receive such attention and action as its seriousness deserves." The Senators received the early news of the explosion in London with incredulity. Several of them sent to the Associated Press offices to make inquiries about it, and on being assured that the reports were correct, much anxiety was displayed to know the details. Reports, as fast as they were received, were sent to the Senate, which was in secret session. It is understood that the Dynamite Bill introduced by Senator Edmunds was prepared at the State Department, and, of course, before the tidings of to-day's explosion reached Washington.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The following resolution was passed by the Senate to-day: "RESOLVED,—That the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow the attempt to destroy the Houses of Parliament and other public buildings in London, and to imperil the lives of innocent and unsuspecting persons, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization." New York, Jan. 24.—When O'Donovan Rossa was told about the explosion in the House of Parliament, he said he was glad to hear the news, and that the House of Parliament ought to have been blown up long ago. He had been preaching and

collecting money to fight England with for the past five years. The sooner England was crippled the better. When asked if he knew anything about the explosion he shook his head in a mysterious manner, and replied that he had nothing to say.

London, Jan. 25.—The News has advices to the effect that the American Government has advanced claims to land in the Fiji Islands in behalf of its subjects who had settled there before the annexation of the territory by the British.

Paris, January 25.—At the election of Senators throughout France, to-day, forty-eight Republicans and twenty-one Conservatives were elected. In eight Senatorial districts no choice was made, and second ballots must be taken. The Republicans have gained twelve seats.

### In the Soudan.

London, Jan. 21.—It is officially reported that serious fighting has occurred in the Soudan, and resulted satisfactorily to Lord Wolseley. The battle occurred near Metemneh. An army of 10,000 rebels attacked the square, in which the British forces were advancing, several times, but were compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English loss was 74 killed and 94 wounded. Among the British who fell was Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby, who was made famous by the "Ride to Khiva." Besides Colonel Burnaby, the following were killed: Major Carmichael, Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieutenant Law, Fourth Dragoons; Lieutenant Wolfe, Scots Greys; and Lieutenants Pigott and Delisle, Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

### United States.

In the Senate of the State of California at noon of Jan. 28th Lieutenant-Governor Daggett, accompanied by the members of the Senate, filed into the House, the members of the lower house remaining standing until those of the upper house obtained seats by their side. Lieutenant-Governor Daggett called the joint convention to order, and was assisted in presiding by Speaker Parks. Secretary Smith of the Senate read the Act of Congress governing the election of United States Senator. President Daggett announced that nominations for United States Senator were in order, the two houses on the previous day having failed to agree upon a candidate.

Speaker Parks placed Leland Stanford in nomination. Senator Hurlburt and Assemblymen Heath and Roseberry seconded.

Senator Dennis Spencer of Napa nominated George Hearst, seconded by Spencer of Stanislaus and Dooling. The result of the joint ballot was 118 votes cast—Stanford 78, Hearst 87, Niles 87, Searles 1 (Cross of Nevada) Farley 2 (Dougherty and Kelly). The only changes from the vote of yesterday were in the Senate, Kellogg from Farley to Hearst. In the Assembly, Douglass, absent yesterday, voted for Stanford; McLean still refusing to vote.

President Daggett declared Leland Stanford elected United States Senator from California, to serve for six years from March 4th next.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Edmunds (R.) of Vermont submitted a bill to the Senate directed against the manufacturers or handlers of dynamite or other explosives meant for the destruction of public or private property in this country or any foreign country, making such manufacturing or handling a felony.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Morrill (R.) of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably, with an amendment, the House bill for the retirement and redemption of the trade dollar.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Senate to-day by a vote of 32 yeas to 23 nays, refused to ratify the Nicaraguan Canal Treaty. Of the Democratic Senators only six of them supported it. The opposition of a few Republicans to the treaty on the ground that its ratification would be in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and providing that the construction of the canal should not be begun until the consent of Great Britain had been obtained, either willingly or by abrogating that treaty. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was rejected will be made. It is reported that immediate steps to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will be taken.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—As the new iron tug Relief was fastening a hawser to the brig J. D. Spreckels, while outside the bar last Saturday, Jan. 31, she struck the brig on the port side, crushing in several planks. As the water was rushing into the vessel at every sea, canvas was nailed over the hole, and the cargo of sugar was prevented from being damaged.

### News by the City of Tokio.

The following items of news are taken from files of the *Japan Daily Herald* received by the City of Tokio:

The Japanese Consulate to be built at Honolulu, is to be constructed after the Japanese style.

The French cruiser Duchaffant, a vessel carrying 8 guns and 150 men, arrived from Noumea, New Caledonia, on Thursday at noon (13th inst.) She has taken in a large quantity of coal and provisions and is reported on good authority to be leaving for Corea to-morrow, from which it is easy to infer that the French have some design in that direction.

## AUCTION SALES.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At the Residence of Mrs. J. P. COOKE, KING STREET.

On Wednesday, Feb. 11th.

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

— ALSO —

1 Large Family Carriage,  
1 Phaeton, Harnesses, etc.,  
1 Family Carriage Horse,  
Boy's Saddle and Bridle,  
Garden Tools, etc., etc.

SEE POSTERS.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

## Beautiful Homesteads.

By order of HENRY H. MACFARLANE, ESQ., I will offer at Public Auction,

Saturday, March 28th,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at my Salesroom,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF AT PRIVATE SALE.

These Splendid Lots on the Corner of Beretania and Piikoi Sts.

Subdivided as follows into House Lots, and at the following upset prices, from which there can be no variation:—

Lot 1—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street. Upset price, \$1500.  
Lot 2—100 feet by 150 feet, Kinau Street. Upset price, \$1200.  
Lot 3—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street. Upset price, \$1400.  
Lot 4—100 feet by 150 feet, Kinau Street. Upset price, \$1100.  
Lot 5—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street. Upset price, \$1400.  
Lot 6—100 feet by 150 feet, Kinau Street. Upset price, \$1100.  
Lot 7—100 feet by 300 feet, with the buildings thereon. Upset price, \$2400.  
Lot 8—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street. Upset price, \$1250.  
Lot 9—100 feet by 150 feet, Young Street. Upset price, \$900.  
Lot 10—100 feet by 150 feet, Beretania Street. Upset price, \$1350.  
Lot 11—100 feet by 150 feet, Young Street. Upset price, \$900.

The upper lots were purchased by Mr. Macfarlane for a residence, and for the purpose of improvement, it has had great care and cultivation, so that at present it is well covered by a large variety of trees, as well as a choice collection of plants and flowers, all in bloom.

Among the fruit and shade trees will be found the Traveler's Tree, the Royal Palm, the Wine Palm, the Lemon Tree, the Fan Palm, the Coconut, the Japanese Orange, the Ponciana Regia, the Mandarin Orange, the Fig Tree, the Alligator Pear, the Almond, and others. In Roses and Flowers there are a great variety, which must be seen to be appreciated.

Water pipes are laid on in each of Lots Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, and 50 feet of hose will reach any part of them. These lots are situated just in the centre of the Kalaokahua Plains, on the principal street leading from Honolulu, and are within twenty minutes' walk from town, as well as being upon the omnibus route to Punahou.

I shall offer them on very favorable terms for purchasers, namely:  
One-fourth Cash, and balance in equal payments of one, two, three and four years, with interest at 7 per cent, secured by mortgage.

This division of payments, and low rates of interest, allows one for a comparatively small sum annually paid for four years, to become the owner of a beautiful homestead lot.

Parties desiring lots must make early application, as we shall sell at private sale to those who first apply.

Plans of the property can be seen at my office.

Deeds at Purchasers Expense.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

CHINESE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager - - - TAI ON.

MADAME CORA, THE RENOWNED FEMALE MAGICIAN!

Will give a Series of Amusing and Instructive Entertainments, At the Chinese Theatre, ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, THURSDAY, " 12TH, FRIDAY, " 13TH.

# Advertisements. THE Brunswick, Balke-Collender Co.



THE MOST EXTENSIVE BILLIARD HOUSE IN THE WORLD.  
Manufacturers of Billiard and Pool Tables.  
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole Agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds. Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled "MONARCH QUICK CUSHION." the best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.  
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.  
Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
G. W. MACFARLANE & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# ANHEUSER-BUSCH BRWEING ASSOCIATION.



EXTRA FAMILY  
ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER.



Gold Medals and Premiums awarded Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1876; and Amsterdam, 1883.  
MACFARLANE & CO., Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I. SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS CELEBRATED BEER.

C. BIRKS & CO., 53 HIGH STREET, London, S. E. Colonial Merchants.  
OFFICE OF J. E. WISEMAN, ESTABLISHED IN 1879.

DEPARTMENTS.  
EMPLOYMENT AGENT, LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, RAILROAD AGENT, ADVERTISING AGENT, AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT. ALSO, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, MONEY BROKER, AND HOUSE BROKER.  
Campbell's Fireproof Building, 28 MERCHANT STREET, Honolulu, H. I. Telephone 172. P. O. Box 315.  
WISEMAN Buys and Sells Real Estate.  
WISEMAN Leases and Rents Property of all kinds.  
WISEMAN Collects Rents, Pays and Discharges, Takes Insurance, and attends generally to Property Owners' interests.  
WISEMAN Is the only recognized Passenger Agent for the noted Clarendon, Burlington and Quincy Routes.  
WISEMAN Attends to Custom House Business; Enters Goods, Discharges Freight and Duty Bills, and Delivers same.  
WISEMAN Finds Employment for all seeking work on the Islands.  
WISEMAN Attends to Books and Accounts; the Distribution of Quarterly Bills and collects the same.  
WISEMAN Loans Money on good Real Estate Security.  
WISEMAN Insures your Life and protects you in Losses by Fire in the best Companies in the World.  
WISEMAN Is known to be the ONLY standing General Business Agent on the Hawaiian Islands.  
WISEMAN Answers all Correspondence of every Business nature.  
WISEMAN Receives orders of every description from the various Islands, and attends to Shipments Promptly.  
WISEMAN His office is conducted on Sound Business Principles, and all Patrons find him Energetic and Attentive to their business wants.  
Give Wiseman a Call. 155-47.  
NOTICE.  
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL OUR accounts will be rendered MONTHLY instead of quarterly, as heretofore.  
S. J. LEVY & CO. Honolulu, Feb. 2nd, 1885.

JOHN UTSCHIG, Fashionable Boot Maker, No. 226 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Will fill orders in his line at the shortest possible notice. Patrons will find it to their advantage to call on MR. UTSCHIG before going elsewhere.  
494 U & W  
NOTICE.  
B. F. EHLERS & COMPANY having this day assigned all their property and claims to the undersigned, we hereby notify all persons owing said firm to make immediate payment.  
E. P. Adams, at the store of B. F. Ehlers & Co., on Fort street, is authorized to receipt for all payments.  
H. W. SCHMIDT, G. W. MACFARLANE, Assignees B. F. Ehlers & Co. Honolulu, Jan. 5, 1885.  
Two intermissions of ten minutes each during the evening. 512 fe13